2017 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - DONLEY COUNTY REST AREA

Red River Authority of Texas
P. O. Box 240
Wichita Falls, Texas 76307-0240
(866) 723-8697

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provided our customers for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el aqua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (866) 723-8697 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

(800) 426-4791

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The **RRA - Donley County Rest Area Water System** utilizes surface water from Greenbelt Lake as its primary source supply. Treated surface water is purchased from the Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority (GMIWA) who owns and operates Greenbelt Lake. After treating the raw water from Greenbelt Lake through its treatment facilities, GMIWA transports the water to its customer entities located along a pipeline stretching from just north of Clarendon, Texas southeast to Crowell, Texas. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their source. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water (GMIWA) received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system contact Ronald A. Mullins at (866) 723-8697.

Information About Your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Authority's Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and September of each year. Specific times and locations of these and/or any special meetings can be obtained by contacting the Authority at (866) 723-8697.

For more information about the water quality of your water system, public participation programs, water conservation programs, and/or general operations policies, call (866) 723-8697 or e-mail the Authority at: info@rra.texas.gov. For service requests or reporting leaks after normal business hours, contact your District Manager, Mr. Morris Timmons at (940) 636-8069.

System Information

The Red River Authority of Texas owns and operates 29 registered public water supply systems through its Utility Division. The Utility Division maintains over 2,150 miles of transmission lines, two surface water treatment plants, 42 pumping facilities, and serves approximately 10,000 people residing in a 15 county area of the Red River Basin. The Utility Division is subdivided into geographical districts for proper management and maintenance of each water system.

The **RRA-Donley County Rest Area Water System** is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 16. In 2017, the system served 2 active connections with an average water use of 3,964 gallons per day per connection. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2017, the system lost an estimated 0.8 MG of water. The primary use of the water was for bathroom facilities. No major capital improvement items were scheduled for 2017.

The Authority maintains a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan for the Utility Division. Information on the plan is available on the Authority's web page at www.rra.texas.gov or can be obtained by calling (866) 723-8697.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Definitions and Abbreviations (continued):

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT): required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL: million fibers per liter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
MG - million gallons
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
na: Not applicable.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

About the Following Tables

The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED
Fecal Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Total Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts - WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

2017 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2017	3	2.6 - 2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	3	3 - 3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.6	0.59 - 0.59	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2017	116	116 - 116	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	2	2.4-2.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/19/2015	6.9	6.9 - 6.9	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	02/19/2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	02/19/2015	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	26	26.4-26.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	20	19.8-19.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.37 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
2017	Chloramine	0.98	0.70-1.40	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.